Nippon Times

No. 16,268 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944 Price 20 Sen

GERMANS SMASH UP 3RD BRITISH THRUST ON VITAL CAEN AREA

Anglo-Canadian Attack Collapses Due to High Losses—Swamps Bog Americans

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—After a pause in the fighting of more than 48 hours, strong forces of the British 2nd army launched an attack yesterday forenoon on the eastern sector of the Normandy front while the American 1st army also carried out attacks on the western sector.

The Anglo-American attempts to develop an offensive in a general southward direction from the Orne bridgehead, however, were foiled in the initial stage. The British, attacking in the Caen area, suffered such extraordinarily high losses that they stopped their attacks after a few hours. The Americans in the western sector were able to advance a few kilometers but the breach was immediately sealed off.

This third attempt by General Bernard Montgomery to capture Caen does not constitute a resumption of the frustrated attempts to drive the British wedge from the Odon further southeastward, but are thrusts aimed principally against the German positions in the region immediately west of Caen along the roads leading from Tilly and Bayeux to Caen. Other attacks are aimed from Fontenais in the direction of Verson.

Characteristic of the attacks is the fact that the British army shifted their offensive to a region which is still within range of their naval guns.

Despite extremely strong artillery preparation and increasing air force activity, the British and Canadian tank divisions in the attack toward Carpiquet gained only a meager strip of terrain. In general, the attacks collapsed before the main German fighting line. In the course of the battle for possession of the airfield at Carpiquet which is still in progress, the Canadians suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

Individual enemy tank units which succeeded in infiltrating through the German positions either were destroyed or thrown back.

Between Tilly and Caumont, the British also carried out attacks, but were driven back. They were unable to deploy their weak forces due to heavy German artillery fire.

Meanwhile, the Americans on the western wing continued their attacks between the shore and the prairie of Marecageuses de Gorges. The enemy also extended their attack into the sector between the prairies and the Vire estuary. The major portion of the American 1st army was employed, but found great difficulty in the swampy terrain of Carentan-La Haye du Puits-Lessay which is especially unfit for deployment of large tank units.

Yesterday, the villages of Bennesville, Neufmesnil and St. Jores became the focal points where heavy fighting developed. Southeast of the marshes, the sector of Gorge was hotly contested, but German troops here withstood all attacks and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy in counter-attacks which ironed out nearly all local dents.

General Omar Bradley, in the meantime, threw in more fresh reserves into the ever-increasing battle. Especially embittered fighting developed on the Carentan-Periere Highway where the enemy is apparently concentrating for the next local thrust.

It is recalled that the first British attempt to capture the city of Caen was made immediately after the beginning of the invasion by paratroops and mobile units.

The second attempt was made last week from the area of Tilly. The enemy employed five infantry and four tank divisions and succeeded in obtaining a dent of about four kilometers. All further efforts were frustrated by concentric fire from the German heavy batteries.

At the end of last week, Montgomery was compelled to give up his enterprise after having suffered exceedingly heavy losses.

Montgomery thereupon regrouped his heavy guns and yesterday started his third attempt to capture Caen. Heavy fighting around Carpiquet was still in full swing this morning.

5 U.S. Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—Five American bombers were shot down by German and Rumanian fighters yesterday and the rest were forced to jettison most of their bomb loads as they attempted to invade Rumanian territory. Those that penetrated Rumania dropped some bombs on the residential quarters of Kronstadt.

U.S., British Envoys Both Ordered Home From Turkish Posts

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 6.—U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, is now en route home for consultation with Washington authorities, according to a Washington dispatch. The State Department has emphasized that the return of their envoy has no special bearing on diplomatic relations between the two countries. A dispatch from Ankara, last night, reported that the British Ambassador to Turkey had also been called home.

HULL MUM ON MOVE TOWARD ARGENTINA

Says Question Regarding Joint Economic Sanction With Britain Is 'Inopportune'

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 6.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declined today to comment when asked at his press conference whether he intended to carry out a joint economic sanction with Britain against Argentina, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull told the newspaperman who asked him that his question on the subject was "inopportune."

He also declined to comment on his conversations with Ambassador Norman Armour who returned yesterday from Buenos Aires for consultation.

Asked whether the report by Armour would be circulated among the other American republics, he replied that the U.S. Government never had anything to conceal from other governments on matters of common interest and that any new information would be distributed to those governments.

DE GAULLE LEAVES BY AIR TO CONSULT ROOSEVELT

President Believed to Dislike Rebel French Leader, Says Manchester Guardian

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 5.—General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, early this morning left Algiers on board a plane for Washington and is expected to arrive at the U.S. capital within 24 hours to confer with President Roosevelt, according to an Algiers dispatch.

It said that de Gaulle is expected to lunch with Roosevelt on Friday.

In a recent comment, the Manchester Guardian correspondent in New York reports that it is still the impression in America that Roosevelt himself is the author of the anti-de Gaulle policy although it is believed that the United States War Department favors giving de Gaulle authority over those parts of France which may be liberated.

Roosevelt is said to have rejected this and has ordered General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces, to collaborate with all anti-German Frenchmen regardless of their attitude toward de Gaulle. It is reported that de Gaulle was angered because he was not notified in advance of the invasion. The reason given is that the French were advised of the invasion of Sicily prior to the attempt and did not keep the secret very well.

Neutrals Absent at Meeting

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—The fact that no neutral country has sent any representative to the so-called International Currency Conference sponsored by the United States has aroused the interest of Berlin political circles. The neutral countries, it is stated, are apparently under the impression that the problems discussed at this conference are nothing but very doubtful plans which are to serve the American imperialistic aims exclusively.

U.S. Blamed for Inflation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 5.—Replying to the charge that America was responsible for inflationary prices in South America, the United States collaborator of inter-American affairs today pointed out that inflation in Latin America was a result of a variety of causes including lack of mechanism to control prices, non-enforcement of existing price control regulations and breakdown in transportation.

CHURCHILL'S REPORT ON GERMAN WEAPON TO LAST 35 MINUTES

Full Statement in Commons Expected—Eden Denies Spain Involved in Making Bombs

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 5.—With flying bomb activities continuing over southeast England, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement on the subject in the House of Commons Thursday is expected to last 35 minutes. It is believed, therefore, that his statement will be full.

A German Foreign Office spokesman, in the meanwhile, commented that Churchill will probably discuss counter-measures.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden made a statement yesterday denying that Spain had a hand in developing the German flying bombs, according to a London dispatch. The statement followed a message from Madrid declaring that no parts for flying bombs or any similar weapons had been made in Spain for the belligerents. It is obvious that such secret weapons cannot be manufactured even partly in a foreign country.

Commenting on the flying bomb, a London war correspondent believes that this may be the chief air weapon of the future. His reasons are that it is difficult to intercept it, it does not have to make a return journey, it works in all weathers and it is not subject to deviation caused by an aircraft manned by a crew which takes evasive actions when attacked.

Churchill Said Wary

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 5.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the statement he is scheduled to make before the House of Commons about the German robot planes, will give some but not all the information which the British public expects, says a report received here.

The London correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda reports that Churchill will probably announce the number of casualties caused thus far, in addition to the damage suffered by the civilian population as well as the chief defensive successes thus far achieved.

The House of Commons will probably meet in a secret session in which the members will ask more detailed questions, the report said, adding that Churchill's eloquence will certainly be put to a hard test since the Government evidently had underestimated the practical effects of German secret weapon.

Foe Might Retaliate

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill when facing the House of Commons on Thursday will have to confess what the employment of the German "V-1" has done to South England, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman emphasized today.

He pointed out that Churchill might threaten counter-measures, but he said, however, that Germany would wait and see.

Declaring that British diplomats in neutral countries are going about with bowed head professing indignation with regard to the effects of the "V-1" in an attempt to incite popular sentiment against Germany, the spokesman said he wanted to remind these diplomats of the statement by General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Air Force, that "the easiest way of getting into Europe was through the roof." The spokesman pointed out that the easiest way of getting into England was also "through the roof."

Should Churchill on Thursday appeal to the world's conscience by emphasizing the sufferings of the British population, the spokesman declared, Germany will show the world a picture—the spokesman revealed it—of a crest-fallen German mother standing before the bodies of many small children at Cologne.

Studies Defense Plans

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—While German flying bombs continued to cross the channel and pound into South England areas yesterday and also this morning causing great damage, British Air Marshal Sir Roderic Hill, Commander of Air Defense in England, today made his second flight on board a fighter plane to study defense measures against the German flying bombs, according to Reuter report from London. Hill made his first flight 10 days ago.

Meanwhile, another London report said that the rumors in England about Spain's participation in the production of parts for the German flying bombs were denied by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today. Answering several questions, Eden said that he was convinced that such rumors lack all foundation.

Civil Officials Are Honored For Service in China Affair

Conferment Ceremony for Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and 11 Others Now in Tokyo Held at Imperial Palace

The second conferment of decorations on Government officials who rendered meritorious services in the China Affair was announced on Thursday by the Bureau of Decorations.

Those honored with the grant include Government officials of the "Shinin" rank excepting the then State Ministers at the time of submitting a report on their achievements, Cabinet Councillors, and those officials below the "Shinnin" rank of the former Manchurian Affairs Board, the former East Asia Development Board, the Foreign and other Ministries, the Government-General of Chosen, the Government-General of Taiwan, the Kwantung Bureau, the Government of Karafuto, and the Government of the South Seas. Of these, 63 have been decorated with the First and Second Class Order of Merit.

The conferment ceremony for Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu who was decorated with the First Class Order of Merit and 11 others who are now in Tokyo took place at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. the same day.

Of about 30 persons connected with and used to be connected with the Foreign Office as ambassadors, ministers, diplomatic and administrative officials, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, with the same order, and Kensuke Horinouchi, former Ambassador to Washington, also with the same.

Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, was invested with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, the late Hiroshi Saito, former Ambassador to Washington, the late Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, former Ambassador to Germany, and Masaaki Hotta, former Ambassador to Italy, also invested with the same order.

Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, as Shigeru Yoshida, former Ambassador to London, and Setsuzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Brazil, were similarly honored. Saburo Kurusu, former Ambassador to Germany, was conferred the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Masayuki Tani, Ambassador to China, Renzo Sawada, Ambassador to Burma, Dr. Shigeru Kuriyama, former Ambassador to France, Kazue Kuwashima, former Ambassador to Brazil, Shuichi Sako, former Ambassador to Poland, Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, and Shigeru Kawagoe, former Ambassador to China, Itaro Ishii, former Ambassador to Brazil, Seijiro Yoshizawa, former Minister to Canada, were decorated with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Double-Rayed, each.

Haruhiko Nishi, former Foreign Vice-Minister, Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Canberra, the late Kaname Wakasugi, former Minister to Washington, and several other diplomats were decorated with the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

LUFTWAFFE POUNDS SOVIET BATTERIES

Destroys 25 Tanks and 27 Guns—More Than 20 Vehicles Blasted Near Minsk

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—Strong German formations were engaged in bitter fighting against several Soviet tank columns supported by motorized rifle divisions on the Eastern Front yesterday, writes Lieutenant-Colonel Ernst von Hammer, D.N.B. military correspondent.

The heavy defensive battle in the center of the Eastern Front progressed according to German calculations. Two Soviet groups, advancing from different directions toward Minsk, pressed against Baranovicze and Molodeczno. Another third and yet stronger army assembled south of Duenaburg with the evident intention of advancing against the Dvina to secure this important river basin.

In the central sector, the Soviet spearheads gained a little ground but were checked by mobile German units. A considerable share of the success gained in this action goes to the German forces who fought their way back from Minsk in an easterly direction and who caught the Soviet troops from behind.

Despite heavy numerical odds, the German lines west of Minsk were kept intact. German bombers and battleplanes carried out several concentrated attacks against Soviet tank formations, artillery emplacements and supply dumps, putting out of action 25 Soviet tanks and 27 guns. More than 20 vehicles were destroyed or set afire.

Two Soviet tank formations succeeded in entering Minsk from the east and southeast. Bitter house-to-house fighting was in progress early this morning. Major Soviet tank formations entered the town of Smuggainys where lively engagements were being staged this morning.

The Soviet army advancing toward Vilna reached the Viliya sector yesterday where it was checked by German rear guards. The Luftwaffe destroyed 17 Soviet tanks and set afire 70 vehicles, most of which were carrying troops. German grenadiers captured some important bridges. Soviet attacks, supported by tanks, battleplanes and artillery, broke down near Polotsk, where they suffered extremely heavy losses.

WITHERING GUNFIRE STOPS FOE IN ITALY

Germans Hurl Back British Troops Trying to Cross Musone River

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—Anglo-American offensive in the central sector of the Italian front has been forced to slow down, particularly in the area north of Perugia, Lake Trasimeno and Siena due to the intensified fire of heavy German artillery.

North of Lake Trasimeno in the area of Cortona, the British advance was checked at Arezzo. Farther west they were forced to abandon their march northward across the Castiglione-Castel Nuovo-Siena line. They had attempted to penetrate the main German front but against stubborn resistance their enterprise thus far has resulted in only extraordinary heavy losses.

East of the Tiber between Perugia and Adria, the British troops are attacking more vigorously than before. This is evident especially in the eastern coastal sector of Macerata where the British formations are trying to advance along the road toward Ancona. By a surprise attack on their flank, they were thrown back across the Musone River after bitter fighting.

The western sector presents the same picture where the Americans pushed forward along the coastal roads toward Livorno and Pisa but after a few kilometers they were checked by stubborn German resistance supported by strong artillery fire.

Thus the general situation on the Italian front shows the American 5th army and the British 8th army offensive bogged down with severe losses while on the other hand German resistance has been remarkably stiffened.

For Supply Pounded

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—German battleplanes last night intensified their attacks against enemy supply traffic in the area south of Leghorn on the Italian Front.

Columns of enemy troops, and strongholds were struck by heavy-caliber bombs from low-diving German machines. Several fires and explosions were started. All German planes returned safely.

JAPANESE ADVANCE TO FEIKIANG BARED IN FOE COMMUNIQUE

In Desperate Attempt to Save Hengyang, Enemy Dropping Supplies From Air

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—Regarding the war situation in the Hunan and Kwangtung sectors, Chungking military authorities late last night issued the following communique:

"On the Hunan front severe fighting is still continuing at all points in the Hengyang area. On the night of July 3 the Japanese repeatedly attacked our forces along the entire firing line under cover of a heavy bombardment. Chungking troops supported by artillery are engaged in a defensive battle and at present furious fighting is developing.

"Chungking troops encountered the Japanese on the west bank of the Siang River. Other Japanese Units in the area south of Leiyang have already advanced to Feikiang, 20 kilometers from Leiyang. There, the Chungking troops clashed with the Japanese. In other sectors, furious battles are raging.

"On the Kwangtung front the Japanese occupied Lungmen on July 3. Chungking troops on the night of the same day staged a counter-offensive. In the Chingyuan sector Chungking troops clashed with the Japanese in the eastern and western suburbs of the walled town of Chingyuan."

Foes Supplied by Air

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—In an attempt to save Hengyang from falling into the hands of the Japanese, Chungking and American military authorities are desperately trying to send arms and ammunition by air to the troops defending the walled town whose paths of retreat have been totally blocked by the complete encircling movement of the Japanese, according to a Chungking report received here. It was also revealed that B-25 bombers are being used to dispatch the supplies.

Japanese Hit Enemy Bases

Domei

CANTON, July 5.—Japanese Air Units in several waves, surprise-raided Chihkiang, in west Hunan Province, on the night of July 3, while another unit bombed Changte on the same night, according to a dispatch from the Chung Ying News Agency. Paltung and Enshih, in the eastern sector of Szechwan Province, were also surprise-attacked by the Japanese yesterday, it is further reported.

Enemy Planes Bomb Leiyang

Domei

CANTON, July 5.—Considering Leiyang to be occupied by a unit of Japanese Forces, sweeping southward along the Hankow-Canton Railway in a general encirclement attack on Hengyang, the American air forces bombed that city on July 3, as gathered from reports reaching here.

Hanchung Base Blasted By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 5.—In a night attack on Hanchung airfield in Shensi Province on July 4, a Unit of Japanese bomber planes caught several enemy planes on the ground and inflicted heavy damage. Although the exact extent of damage to the enemy airfield was not ascertainable on account of the darkness, it is known that eight small-sized enemy fighters were set ablaze and two more blasted. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Another Japanese Air Unit attacked the Sian airfield on the same night and blasted air facilities there. The extent of damage inflicted was not ascertainable due to bad visibility.

Hengyang Foes Pounded By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 4.—A crack Unit of Japanese bomber planes on the night of June 2 launched a terrific bombing attack on the enemy's 10th and 55th Divisions, now desperately resisting within the walls of Hengyang.

Swooping low over Hengyang, the Japanese bombers unloaded their missiles on the city. All the planes returned safely to the base.

19 Foe Craft Downed At Omiyajima Isle By Japanese Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 6.—Japanese Units stationed on Omiyajima Island (Guam) shot down 19 enemy planes on Tuesday when a formation of 190 anti-Axis planes attacked the island. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible. Intercepting a group of 35 enemy aircraft, the Japanese Forces on Yap Island damaged five planes yesterday. One Japanese plane made a forced landing after this battle.

NEW NIPPON DRIVE UPSETS CHUNGKING

British Papers Admit Inability Of U.S. and Britain to Rush Aid to Chiang

Domei

LISBON, July 6.—The serious effects on Chungking of the striking successes of the Japanese operations in China are discussed by the political correspondent of the Observer in its issue of June 5, according to a London report.

The correspondent said:

"The Japanese Forces occupied Changsha, then they passed Hengyang. They are at the moment making a southward thrust.

"The advance of the Japanese Forces means Chungking's loss of an important line of communication and a granary necessary for it to subsist.

"Far-reaching will be the military and economic effects of these Japanese successes. Of special importance will be the military consequences.

"It is clear that the victories of the Japanese Forces will produce a profound influence on the people under the rule of Chungking who already are weary of war.

"There is a noticeable increase in the tendency of the Chungking people to adopt an apathetic attitude to the war as the areas under Chungking authority get more isolated.

"One consequence of Chungking's loss of rich regions like those which have fallen into Japanese hands is that the whole of Chungking dominated areas is under a threat of famine. To make matters worse, the economic and financial position of Chungking is exceedingly weak."

The Manchester Guardian points out the difficulty of getting aid to Chungking heavily hit by the successes of the Japanese Forces operating in areas under Chungking authority. The paper said:

"Chungking is going through a most severe trial. The anti-Axis countries are in no position at once to aid Chungking on a large scale. Before another week is out, Chungking which has labored under heavy economic burdens for a long time will lose a vast tract of fertile land under rice in Southwest China."

U.S. CASUALTIES EXCEED LOSSES IN WORLD WAR I

Announced Figures Already Top 259,725 Total of Former Struggle by Nearly 2,000 Men

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—The military losses suffered by the United States in the present World War now already exceed that suffered in the last world struggle, according to information received here from Washington.

A comparison of the two wars follows:

	First World War	Second World War
Killed	53,878	56,772
Wounded	201,377	107,938
Taken prisoners	4,480	40,928
Missing	—	55,903
Total	259,725	261,541

Detailed data on the American army and navy losses follow:

	Army	Marines	Navy and Coast Guard
Killed	35,289	5,851	15,632
Wounded	87,812	14,333	5,793
Missing	45,776	1,688	8,439
Taken prisoners	38,467	1,944	2,517
Total	205,344	23,816	32,381

Chungking Prices Skyrocket

Domei

LISBAN, July 6.—The pitiful economic condition in the Chungking-controlled areas was described today by Chang Ping-hsun, spokesman of the Chungking regime, who said that the average retail commodity prices on May 31 this year which were 415 times higher than those in 1937 skyrocketed at the beginning of July to 438 times compared with 1937.

HUGE FOE TASK UNIT FORCED TO RETREAT FROM YIOJIMA AREA

Enemy Flees on July 4 After Losing 74 Planes, Says Imperial Headquarters

Met in furious battle by the Imperial Japanese Forces on the spot, the anti-Axis task force, that attacked Yiojima Island and the Ogasawara Group, fled on the afternoon of July 4, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5:30 p.m. on Thursday.

In this intercepting battle against the invaders, the Japanese Forces shot down more than 74 enemy planes while the Japanese lost 30 planes and five vessels, the communique also revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:30 p.m. July 6

"The enemy task force, that came assaulting Yiojima Island and the Ogasawara Group, fled on the afternoon of July 4 after having been met in battle by Our Units on the spot. In this battle, the losses dealt to the enemy by the Japanese Forces were more than 74 planes shot down.

"Our side lost 30 planes and five ships."

Powerful Enemy Flees

The powerful anti-Axis task force, in its persistent counter-offensive operations, repeatedly attacked Yiojima and the Ogasawara Group on July 3 and 4 with an aggregate total of 100 carrier-borne planes.

Quickly and gallantly contacting the invaders, the Japanese Forces stationed in the area gave furious battle and succeeded in repulsing the attackers on every occasion.

On the afternoon of July 4, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the enemy task force was finally forced to flee in the face of the vigorous attacks directed by the Japanese Units after losing more than 74 aircraft which were shot down in the course of the fighting.

In the series of foregoing battles, the Japanese lost 30 planes and five ships.

20 Downed at Chichijima

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 6.—The attack of enemy aircraft borne by a task force fleet on Yiojima in the Ogasawaras ended after continuing on July 3 and 4 and that on Chichijima terminated after July 4.

The results obtained by the Japanese stationed on Chichijima consisted of 20 planes shot down out of a total of 100 that came attacking the island.

It was reported on July 4 that enemy cruisers and destroyers bombarded Chichijima but this transpired to be an error and it was revealed that the shelling was carried out only at Yiojima on July 4.

Saipan Battle Intensifying

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 6.—The battle in the area of Saipan Island has increased in severity.

On July 5 the enemy bombarded Tinian Island from the fort at the headland of Agigan on the southern coast of Saipan Island as well as from cruisers.

Foe Raids Pagan

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 6.—Enemy planes, numbering between 20 and 30, came to attack Rota Island in the Mariana group on July 5.

On the same day 20 planes raided Pagan Island at the northern extremity of the group in two waves and more than 30 enemy planes came to attack Palau Island.

The Japanese Units met the enemy and fought heroically each time he came to attack.

STIMSON RECEIVED BY POPE

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—Colonel Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, yesterday morning was granted a private audience for about 20 minutes by Pope Pius XII in the papal library, according to a Vatican City report.

After Stimson's audience, Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative, was also received by the Pope in audience lasting about 20 minutes. Then Stimson together with Taylor visited Cardinal Luigi Maglione, State Secretary of the Vatican.

Press Comments

Thursday, July 6

RED ARMY'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE

MAINICHI—The activities of the Soviet Union have grown markedly brisk of late, taking on the aspect of genuine summer offensive. In fact, she is now developing a large-scale offensive in the mid-section of the White Russian area and on both shores of Lake Ladoga in the north.

It was on the fifth day after the Anglo-American forces launched their invasion of West Europe, that is, on June 10, that the Red Army began its summer offensive in the Karelian area. It was widely surmised at the time that the Red Army had struck in coordination with the Anglo-Americans in order to take the Germans between two fires. The point that must be considered, however, is whether we would be justified in attributing such a connection between the two campaigns merely on the premise that the Red Army had chosen just that moment to act. We must look further into the state of advance of the Red Army in reference to the importance of each area of the front.

It is conceivable that the Red Army began its offensive in the Karelian area by way of pushing political maneuvers toward inland and for the defense of Leningrad. But it is also clear that the immediate object of the Soviet Union was to speed up the advance on Viborg and to secure control of the areas up to the Soviet-Finnish border line demarcated in 1940. At the mid-section of the front, the Soviet offensive that began from the line linking Bobruisk, Mogilev, Orsha and Vitebsk resulted in the recapture of Minsk on July 3. This was exactly what could have been expected of a Red Army planning to wrest back White Russia.

What the Soviet Union is planning is not merely recovery of her old territory prior to the German-Soviet agreement of 1939, but also western White Russia and the three Baltic states which had been Soviet territory up to the time immediately preceding the German-Soviet War. In the light of this aim, the strategic significance of Minsk can be seen.

An agreement that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union should launch simultaneous offensives on Germany from the east, west and south was concluded at the Teheran Conference. The United States and Britain undertook the invasion of Western Europe six months after, but it has not been accepted by the Soviet Union as the "Second Front" promised by these countries. The Soviet organ, War and the Working Class, may be regarded as expressing the Government's view when it said: "An invasion campaign without adequate strength or firm confidence would only profit the Germans. What the Soviet Union demands is an invasion of a decisive nature that would seal the fate of the Germans. For this reason, we cannot accept the present landing operations in Normandy as a Second Front."

What does it portend that such views are publicly expressed? It may be that since the Soviet Union does not consider the Anglo-American invasion as a fulfilment of their promise, she wishes to convey that she does not feel bound to keep her faith with either country.

If the Soviet Union is really aiming at wholehearted cooperation with the United States and Britain to decide the issue with Germany, there are other actions she could have taken. For instance, she might advance to the Balkans or Central Europe. In fact, the Red Army has crossed the River Pruth, entered Rumania, secured control of Bukovina, a strategic point in the Carpathian Mountains, and has stationed a powerful force there.

Moreover, she has already concluded an agreement with the refugee Czechoslovakian regime in anticipation of an advance by the Red Army into old Czechoslovakian territory. If the Red Army extends its influence to the south or west of that point, the strategic advantages thereby would be incomparably greater than any advance at the mid-section or north of the present front. The distance between Jassy and the Ploesti oilfields, the latter of most importance to the fighting strength of Germany, is only 200 kilometers.

Naturally, the Western Europe landing operations have profited the Soviet Union and the Red Army's summer offensive has profited the Anglo-American forces. But these advantages are only accidental, not something systematically secured. They certainly cannot be regarded as arising out of "cooperation" between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union.

OUR WAR WITH CHINA

YOMIURI HOCHI—The struggle between Japan and Chungking enters its eighth year tomorrow. The China Affair was incorporated into the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, since which time the latter has developed into a tremendous affair of world dimensions. The European War, through the terrific counter-offensive of the Germans coupled with the white-heat intensity on the Eastern Front, and the War of Greater East Asia, through the American offensive on the Marianas and the Japanese campaign of annihilation against Chungking, have both entered into decisive stages.

The statement issued by the Imperial Government at such a time is most timely.

The United States is seeking to advance northward from Saipan to the Ogasawara Islands against which the Japanese are putting up a determined defense. On the China front, the Japanese have extended their Honan campaign into a Hunan campaign and Chungking is in a critical state. One is a naval and the other a military campaign, one directed against the Americans and the other primarily against Chungking but both are for the sole purpose of overthrowing the United States and Britain.

Simultaneous with their attack on the Marianas, the Americans air-raided northern Kyushu, and they are now planning raid against Japan in real earnest from their numerous bases in China.

Our present campaign in China is, it is true being conducted on Chinese soil but the real enemy is the United States whose Nimitz plan is to build air bases and establish unloading ports all over Chinese territory. It is also true that we are fighting directly with Chungking forces, but this is only because since 1927 the government of Chiang Kai-shek has been dragged into a war with Japan at the instigation of the United States and Britain. To us Chungking represents nothing more than a shield; our real enemy is neither the Chungking Army nor the Chinese Communists but the powers behind them, namely the United States and Britain.

"The aim of our military operations in China is solely to shatter the aggressive designs of the Anglo-Americans upon Asia" says the statement. "So that not only do we regard the Chungking people as our friends, but also all who refuse to cooperate with the United States and Britain, even the armies of Chungking."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 5

In the Normandy area, the enemy after strong artillery preparation launched an attack with strong infantry and tank forces on both sides of the Bayeux-Caen road. Violent fighting developed there in the course of which the enemy was repulsed everywhere after suffering heavy losses.

Northwest of Tilly, several enemy thrusts likewise collapsed in our fire. On the western wing of the landing head, heavy defensive fighting continued all day long yesterday. All attacks were frustrated with heavy casualties suffered by the enemy. Wherever the enemy penetrated our lines, he was thrown back by counter-attacks.

Our heavy bombers last night raided enemy ship concentrations off the coast sinking one destroyer and one freighter of 5,000 tons. One enemy cruiser was also heavily damaged.

Over the landing head and the occupied western districts, 62 enemy machines including 45 four-engined bombers were shot down yesterday.

In central France, a British sabotage group of 43 men who had made a parachute landing was liquidated. In addition 108 armed terrorists were shot.

Heavy retaliation fire is directed against London.

In Italy, the focal point of fighting was in the area south of Arezzo and north of Siena. After embittered fluctuating fighting, the enemy advanced several kilometers northwards but his attempts to achieve a break-through were foiled. On the western and eastern coastal road, our grenadiers excellently supported by artillery and heavy arms smashed all enemy attacks.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the town of Kovel was evacuated without enemy pressure in order to shorten our front.

In the central sector, heavy fighting for the isthmuses between the marshes in the Baranowicze and Molodbeczo area is still in progress. East and north of Baranowicze, the Soviets were halted in barrier positions after heavy fighting.

South of Minsk our formations fought their way further backwards while northwest of the town violent Soviet attacks were repulsed. One tank group under the command of Lieutenant-General von Baucken destroyed 232 enemy tanks between June 27 and July 3.

Heavy fighting is taking place for Molodeczno while northeast of Vilna violent fighting with Soviet spearheads is going on. West and northwest of Polozk, all enemy attacks supported by tanks collapsed with heavy enemy losses. Our battle plane squadrons joined in the defense fighting of the army inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. A formation of our heavy bombers carried out a concentrated attack on Minsk last night and numerous conflagrations were observed.

During an air raid on Kirkenes, 26 enemy machines were shot down in aerial combats.

Entering Rumania, American bombers dropped bombs on Kronstadt causing damage and casualties and five four-engined bombers were shot down.

Few British intruder planes bombed the Rhenish-Westphalian district last night.

U.S. Envoy Leaving Finland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—Following the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the United States and Finland, it was announced today that Edmond Gullion, American Charge d'Affaires in Helsinki, will leave for the United States from Turku, according to a Helsinki dispatch. He will be accompanied by about 50 other American residents. The majority of the American residents in Finland, however, will remain in the country, the report said.

NIPPON PLANES SET FOR CHINA ACTIVITY

Will Launch Major Offensive to Eradicate U.S. Air Force From Continent

By Y. MIURA
Of the Military Press Corps

BASE ON THE CONTINENTAL FRONT, July 6.—The campaign formation for a major offensive against the 14th United States Army Air Force in China has been completed by the Japanese Army Air Force in China and plans to shatter the impudent designs of the United States upon Asia are steadily going forward.

As the original campaign aim of the Japanese Air Force was to frustrate the American plan to air-raid Japan, its operations could not but be less spectacular than in the case of an offensive and Japanese airmen had been expressing chagrin that owing to the innumerable bases dotting areas some 4,000 kilometers into the hinterland they could not operate as freely as they wished. The steady progress of the trans-continental campaign being developed by the Japanese Expeditionary Army, however, has brought on an epochal change in the air war situation over the continent. It has enabled the Japanese Air Force to regain its own proper nature, that of an essentially offensive arm. Now it is prepared to turn to a major offensive on a heroic scale against the American air force.

U.S. Plan Frustrated

In 1942, the United States Army Air Force in China suffered complete frustration of its plan to advance as far as the tip of Southeastern China due to the success of the Japanese Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign. This compelled the American air force to withdraw into the hinterland and to begin building a network of air bases throughout Chungking-controlled China with Kweilin as the pivotal center. These air bases extended over the Hengyang and Changsha areas and the provinces of Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

The Americans thus sought to distract the attention of the Japanese air force by means of guerilla operations, meanwhile watching for opportunities to air-raid Japan. The hardship of the Japanese airmen, without adequate strength and with few air bases, had been quite severe. They were compelled to stand by watching the enemy conducting indiscriminate bombings against innocent non-combatants and attacking northern Kyushu and Taiwan by way of political gestures. The time for them to strike, however, has at last come. The Japanese ground forces have thrust into the enemy air base areas of Hunan and Kiangsi and have captured Hengyang, the principal advanced base of the enemy. The Japanese air force lost no time in advancing its bases so as to cut communications among Suichuan, Kienow, Lungan, Kanchow and Kian, thus swiftly turning the tables on the enemy. This has enabled the Japanese to achieve a campaign formation for swinging briskly into the offensive.

Flecing Into Hinterland

Information from various sources indicates that the United States Army Air Force in China, forced into the defensive from its former aggressive formation, attempted to save the situation by falling back on Kweilin under the pressure of the skilled Japanese land operations but the pressure was already being exerted on Kweilin itself. Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th Air Force, is reported to have abandoned Kweilin and fled to Kunming, his base of volunteer days. It was on July 4, 1942 that Chennault contrived to expand the volunteer corps into the present regular air corps. He then seized every opportunity to disseminate the propaganda that on July 4 this year he would fly over Japan to his heart's content. What he precisely did on that day was to show a clean pair of heels in his panic-stricken flight to Kunming. This is another evidence of the complete frustration of the Chennault plan to air-raid Japan.

At the same time, the Japanese Army Air Force in China, which had been impatiently waiting for just such a turn in the general situation, has set about preparations for developing a major offensive against the enemy. The Japanese air force will not only advance to Kweilin from its new base at Hengyang but will even thrust into Kunming, Chennault's last stronghold, shattering the presumptuous American designs against Asia.

Bose Denounces Foe Propaganda Poured From India Radio Stations

On First Anniversary of His Assumption of Leadership of Azad Hind Movement, Netaji Avers British Lying and Bluffing as Usual

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 5.—Inaugurating a new series of talks over the second broadcasting station of the Indian National Army this evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of his assumption of the leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose severely denounced "nihilist propaganda" poured off from all India radio stations of New Delhi and elsewhere, in which enemy propagandists intend to discredit the Netaji's leadership and weaken the ideals and morale of Indians fighting for independence.

The Netaji declared, "After analyzing carefully the recent utterances of enemy propagandists and hirelings, the enemy has so far been able to find only one argument, namely, that ours is a puppet army. But ours is not what the enemy calls it. Abuse is always the language of utter despair which the enemy begins when arguments fail.

"The propaganda of the British is always the liberal use of the method of lying and bluffing. Wherever the public is unsophisticated, as the public of several countries was during the last World War, lying and bluffing produced good results. But, the situation has altered materially since 1918, and propaganda has been largely revolutionized through the use of wireless and radio, and even in a country like India, the public are no longer unsophisticated. In fact the Indian people are more suspicious of what is put out by official radio or by official news agencies than the public of any other country. That is why enemy propagandists have felt that lying and bluffing can no longer deceive the people.

"I am happy over this, because if the enemy propagandists continue this method for some time, they will not only desert their own purpose but will indirectly serve our own cause as well. . . ."

I.N.A. Fools Propagandists

Exposing the ever-changing propaganda tactics of the enemy, as exhibited during the past 12 months, the Netaji stated, "When the news was flashed over the world that the Indian Army for Liberation had come into existence, our enemy tried to ignore and suppress it. When that was no longer possible, they began to say that the Indian National Army was no army, but that it was merely a propaganda organ and that it would never go into action. When on March 4, 1944, our army did go into action in the Arakan region, our enemies started saying that the Azad Hind Fauj was fighting outside of India and that it would never be able to cross the Indian frontier. When in March, this year, the frontier was crossed and the fighting began on Indian soil, enemy propagandists began to say that Manipur was a long way from New Delhi and that the Indian National Army would never be able to reach the Indian metropolis. When ultimately they found that our army was penetrating deep into India in spite of the stiff resistance, they became dumbfounded."

He continued, "This argument they have been pouring out day in and day out. As a proof that our army is a puppet army, they have been saying that our arms and equipment are inadequate. Well, if with our present arms and equipment we have been able to defeat enemy forces in so many encounters, with the same arms and equipment, we shall be able to liberate our motherland. The enemy forces are better equipped than ourselves because they have the whole of India to loot and exploit for their imperialistic war purposes. But, equipment and rations will not decide the fate of this war. The British army surrendered at Singapore not because it lacked equipment. French army did not collapse because of their dearth of equipment. The army will win which is inspired with the 'Do or Die' spirit. Therefore, it is, we, who will ultimately win."

Discussing the amusing feature in enemy propaganda, the Netaji declared, "When the British suffer defeat, they try to hide their discomfiture by saying that their enemy has failed to achieve their objective. When the British were expelled from the European Continent in 1940, they tried to conceal their defeat by saying that the Germans had not succeeded in invading England. After their recent defeats at the Indo-Burma frontier, and inside India, our enemy is now saying that we have been unable to reach Delhi. They think that through such tactics the world can be made to forget that their boasts about reconquering Burma have vanished like thin air."

In conclusion, the Netaji said, "In our strategy, whether political or military, we have nothing to hide. We can never hope to get support of the 338,000,000 Indians through bluffing. We can get their support only through honesty, frankness and straight-forwardness."

He added that with unshakable confidence "in spite of all taunt and abuse of our enemy, we shall liberate our motherland in the course of the present war and we shall hoist the Tricolor over the Viceroy's house at New Delhi."

Bose Reviews I.N.A.

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, July 5.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the assumption by Subhas Chandra Bose of the leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia, a mammoth parade was held yesterday morning with a large number of crack reinforcement forces of the Azad Hind Fauj participating.

In the parade, a battalion of the Indian National Army marched past in review while Netaji Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Azad Hind Fauj, saluted with profound confidence in his army of liberation. On the parade stand were high ranking Japanese Army officers and Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, as well as Major-General Thakin Aung Sun, Burmese Minister of Defense.

Following the parade the Netaji, in speaking to the officers and men of the Indian National Army from the platform which was decorated with the national flag of Azad Hind, declared that crossing the frontier of India has brought about a unique inspiration to the Indian National Army whose unflinching optimism and burning fighting spirit will lead the army into the very heart of India.

"No sacrifice, no hardship and no suffering," the Netaji said, "are too great for the Indians fighting for the liberation of their motherland," and asked his officers and men to throw in every ounce of energy into the struggle for he declared that "this war is for us a life-and-death struggle, and no matter what suffering and sacrifices are involved we are convinced of our final victory."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Bose announced the awarding of the medal "Vir-Hind" to Lieutenant Pira Singh for his singular bravery. The Netaji commended the Lieutenant in his address, saying, "This officer, who is an example to the members of Azad Hind Fauj, has won our admiration by exhibiting a high standard of patriotism, courage and devotion to duty throughout the campaign in the Arakan area."

Lieutenant Singh distinguished himself in encounters with the British forces during the Arakan fighting in February this year in the course of which he was injured by a trench-mortar and deprived of the use of both legs. When he appeared before the dais, carried by his comrades in an armchair, to receive his award, a deep silence enveloped the entire parade ground. The Netaji warmly shook his hand and pinned the medal on his chest.

The ceremonial parade was brought to a close by the singing of the national anthem. The parade ground was then cleared off for a mock battle which was staged by troops of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment which for the past year has received intense training for combat in modern warfare.

ARAB DELEGATES INVITED TO CAIRO CONFERENCE

Egyptian Premier Affords Opportunity to Discuss Current Topics, Palestine Issue

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—Premier Mustapha En Pasha of Egypt has once more invited the Arab Government to call a conference in Cairo during the second half of July, according to a Beirut dispatch.

Representatives of the Arab countries will again be given opportunity to voice their opinion and standpoint of their countries on current problems. It is learned that the Palestine problem will be discussed in detail.

It is also reported that leaders of various Palestine parties will hold a meeting in the near future to deliberate whether they should dispatch a delegation to Cairo or whether every individual party should be represented separately.

Ba Han Hears Wang's Lecture

Domei

PEKING, July 6.—Dr. Ba Han, head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, and the members of his suite, who arrived here on July 4, called upon the North China Political Affairs Commission, yesterday morning and listened to explanations on various matters concerning North China, as a supply base, given by Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission and others. In the afternoon, Dr. Ba Han and his party inspected the North China Industrial Science Research Institute.

RED LANDINGS FAIL ON FINNISH ISLANDS

Soviets Mopped-Up on Melansari, Lammasaari—Naval Engagements in Progress

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—Soviet troops yesterday morning landed on five Finnish islands situated north of Narva bight in the Gulf of Finland, but Finnish troops in vicious counter-attacks mopped up the island of Melansari and Lammasaari while on the isle of Tekasaari fierce struggles are still in progress with developments in favor of the Finns.

Light Finnish naval forces joined the fighting in the afternoon and supported by German naval forces launched attacks on the Soviet supply traffic. Naval engagements are still in progress in the gulf.

Many hits were scored on Soviet boats, but definite results could not be ascertained as the enemy fleet disappeared behind a smoke screen. Despite strong enemy resistance supported by their air force, only minor casualties were suffered by the Finnish and German side.

Meanwhile, fighting continued on the Karelian front with the main fighting centered around Aeyraepaeae where strong forces supported by tanks, artillery fire and air forces repeatedly attacked the Finnish positions.

The Soviets suffered heavy losses and were repulsed with the exception of one dent where fighting is still going on. Seven tanks were destroyed here and three others disabled.

To the west, Red attacks were repulsed at several points and eight Soviet tanks were knocked out by the Finnish air force.

While the aerial battles over the Karelian front continued all day yesterday, further successes by the German and Finnish defense forces are continuously coming in.

According to latest compilations Finnish fighters shot down nine more Soviet aircraft in fierce air engagements over the Karelian front and Aunus Isthmus while the Finnish flak defense brought down 12 enemy planes. German fighters accounted for an additional two Soviet planes downed. This brings the total losses suffered by the Soviets in this sector to at least 23 aircraft.

Meanwhile, Finnish bombers escorted by fighters in concert with German battleplanes successfully raided Soviet infantry and tank concentrations north of Vitebsk.

BITTER BATTLES FACING YANKS, SAYS FORRESTAL

Vandergrift Warns Gathering In Seattle Hard Fight With Japan Pending

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—Reflecting the anguish of the Washington authorities to stem the tide of over-optimism in the United States, James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, today told the American people that the war is progressing satisfactorily but warned that the main battles are yet to come and they will be "bitter and costly."

Similar warning was sounded today by Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandergrift, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, in a speech in Seattle stating that the "most hard battle in the war against Japan is yet to come."

Urging the necessity for increased war materials to be sent to the American fighting forces overseas, Vandergrift declared that the production of the B-29's which recently raided Japan, for instance, must be stepped up.

GERMANS AIDING REFUGEES

Feeding, Clothing French Civilians Fleeing From Bombed Areas

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—German authorities are making all efforts to provide lodging and food for the French refugees from the sector of the "invasion of liberation", stated the official French agency O.F.I.

Most of these refugees are coming from Calvados where the bombing raids of the Anglo-American terror planes have deprived the people of their homes and all their belongings. The German army has accommodated 50 refugee families in the Alencon area. The refugees are given beds, blankets, kitchen utensils and other vital commodities. Bicycles are placed at the disposal of some men so that they may be able to do the necessary shopping for their fellow refugees, who are also given a small library. The Reich army has seen to it that any danger of an eventual bread shortage among the French civilian population is eliminated.

U.S. Vessel Is Sunk By Axis Submarine In The Arabian Sea

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—The U.S. Liberty ship, Richard Holbe, was sunk by an Axis submarine in the Arabian Sea with the loss of three lives while the captain and three seamen were taken prisoner, it was announced today by the U.S. War Shipping Administration, according to a Washington dispatch. It said that 38 survivors were picked up after being adrift for 16 days.

GERMANS PILING UP FOE'S AIR, SEA TOLL

45 Raiders Smashed Over W. Germany, Occupied Areas—Invasion Ships Pounded

Domei

BERLIN, July 5.—The total number of enemy bombers and fighters shot down by German night fighters and flak batteries last night over the occupied territories and Western Germany has increased to 45 according to latest reports. Most of this total consisted of four-engined bombers, as ascertained by the German night fighters and flak gunners.

At the same time, over the invasion front, German fighters intercepted and attacked Anglo-American four-engined bombers all day yesterday. According to preliminary reports, at least 19 enemy aircraft were shot down over Northern France while more machines were damaged in aerial combats. Some of the damaged planes are presumed to have crashed on their return flight.

Violent air battles also developed during the evening hours yesterday in the north over Kirkenes and Varagar Fjord. German fighters intercepted about 80 Soviet planes as they approached the town area and harbor of Kirkenes. Twenty-six enemy planes were shot down in the German concentric attack. Other enemy machines, mostly damaged, were forced to flee. No losses were suffered by the German fighters.

With final large-scale preparations being made by the Anglo-Americans to expand their narrow Normandy bridgehead southward with increased re-embarkations of troops and war material, Luftwaffe formations, last night, continued activity over Seine Bay and pounded enemy landings and vessels in the bay.

Supplementary reports of the results achieved by the German combat and torpedo-planes against the enemy invasion fleet disclosed an additional 7,000-ton freighter sunk by a direct hit and a large 10,000 passenger transport set afire by several bomb hits. In addition, another destroyer was heavily damaged and was seen to list heavily. Total results of the night attack, thus, reveal one destroyer and two transports aggregating about 12,000 tons sunk and one cruiser, one destroyer and transport totalling 10,000 tons heavily damaged.

Total loss of the damaged vessels must also be reckoned. German losses during this attack are described by informed German quarters as small.

URGES PACT WITH SOVIETS

Turkish Press Suggests Modification Of Alliance With Britain

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—Some Turkish newspapers, when dealing with Turkish-Soviet relations, have been advocating that Turkey should modify the Anglo-Turkish alliance so as to have a free hand in concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse stated upon enquiry.

He stressed that the manner in which the Turkish press was handling this subject gave the impression that the considerations were purely theoretical and that no serious political intentions lay behind them.

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CHINGYUAN LOOTED BY FLEEING ENEMY

Nippon War Scribes Reveal Conditions Following Fall of Walled City

By K. SUGANO and Y. TSUBOUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

FRONT BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, —The Japanese vanguards, in their rapid and irresistible advance, thrust into the walled city of Chingyuan at 3:15 p.m. on July 3.

The writers of this dispatch followed the troops into the walled city and had an opportunity of observing conditions in the city immediately after its fall into Japanese hands.

The streets were heavily flooded and completely deserted.

There were no shops which had not been plundered. The looting was the work of the defenders of the walled city who had pillaged extensively before leaving the city.

The officers and men of our Units were prompt to cooperate with the gendarmes in guarding the banks, post offices, and Government offices.

There was absolutely nothing of value left in all these institutions which had been systematically looted.

In the post offices, the telegraph and other apparatuses which had been in use up to a few days before the city fell were found to be damaged beyond repair.

The residents of the city who had sought safety in other places before the battle for the city began have been returning since July 4 after they had heard of the walled city being now in the hands of the Japanese Forces.

We saw many people who were deprived of speech by consternation at the sight of their houses from which every valuable had been removed by Chungking troops.

The residents of the city have set themselves to work to reconstruct their sacked city on the issuance of a proclamation by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces.

The shops in the southern part of the city will reopen in a few days. The rapidity with which peace is being restored in the city suggests that before long the city will again be a happy place for all to live in before it was turned into a base by the Chungking forces.

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ESSAYS EMPHASIZE REICH-NIPPON TIES

11 People, Including One Japanese, Get Prizes in Contest Held in Germany

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—In parallel with the recent essay contest sponsored by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society in Japan, a similar contest on the subject, "What Are the Ties Binding Japan and Germany Against the United States?" from the economic, political and cultural standpoints was conducted here by the German-Japanese Cultural Society.

Out of the 450 essays submitted, 11 were chosen to receive prizes. The names of the prize-winners were made public this afternoon in the presence of the President of the German-Japanese Institute, Dr. Baron Adolf von Steengracht, Reich Foreign Vice-Minister, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and others.

Of great significance is the fact that 40 per cent of the essays submitted were composed by officers and men at the front, and that seven out of the 11 prize-winning essays were written by men on actual firing lines. This is indeed an eloquent testimony of the profound interest which German officers and men have in Japan and Japan's actions.

All the essays submitted manifested the German people's understanding of Japan, the true aim of the War of Greater East Asia, and the inseparable relations existing between Germany and Japan.

Among those who submitted essays are a Hungarian, a Bulgarian and a Japanese, Masahide Shinohara, a graduate of Jochi University of Tokyo, who is now studying in Germany. Mr. Shinohara, in his essay, compared Germany's culture with that of Japan from a philosophical viewpoint.

In connection with the contest, Ambassador Oshima declared:

"Japan and Germany have long been closely connected in the military, economic, political and cultural fields. The recent contest, however, has brought to the fore the fact that Japan and Germany are cooperating, not for the temporary benefit of each but that they are inseparably linked in spirit. Many obstacles lie ahead of the two countries, but I am confident that our military cooperation as well as our spiritual ties are sufficiently strong to overcome all hardships and to bring about final victory."

NIPPON ARMY SUCCESSES IN CENTRAL CHINA LAUDED

Domei

MANILA, July 6.—On the eve of the 7th anniversary of the beginning of the China Affair, a Filipino commentator writing in the Taliba said, "There is nothing in world history to compare with the gigantic military operations now being successfully carried on by the Japanese Forces on the Chinese continent."

"No greater encirclement warfare has ever been undertaken than the one at present confronting Chungking, covering a front longer than the aggregate of the Eastern and Western, Italian and Karelian fronts combined," he said.

Expressing admiration for the great military operation cutting China into two, the commentator emphasized that the feat of the Japanese armed forces becomes ever more amazing and spectacular, considering the fact that it is being accomplished by Japan which has been constantly fighting on the continent all through the last seven years, since the fateful July 7, 1937.

"Incalculable, indeed, is Japan's fighting ability," the commentator said. As the direct result of the present drive, the Japanese Forces have firstly, virtually placed the entire length of the transcontinental railroad from Peking to Canton under their direct control, secondly, completely crippled Chungking's fighting strength, and thirdly, occupied all advance air bases of the 14th United States Army Air Force in China.

He concluded, "We are gratified to know how vitally the recent Japanese victories in China will affect the Pacific theater of war."

MESSAGE TO ASIA YOUTHS

Burma's Unshakable Vow to Fight On Till Victory Reaffirmed

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the East Asia Youth League, Burma, on June 28, a message, reaffirming the unshakable vow of the youths of fighting Burma to fight on till the whole of East Asia is freed from the yoke of the Anglo-Saxons, was issued by U Ba Gyan, president of the league, to the youths of Japan, Thailand, Philippines, Manchoukuo and China.

The message is as follows:

"On this momentous day of the second anniversary of the East Asia Youth League, Burma, we the youths of Burma are extremely jubilant to send our heartfelt greetings to the youths in Nippon, Thailand, Philippines, Manchoukuo and China. We, the youths of fighting Burma take this golden opportunity to reaffirm our unshakable vow that in this Greater East Asia War we will fight till the whole of East Asia is liberated from the yoke of the Anglo-Saxons and till our enemy is brought down to his knees."

Nippon, Germany Aim to Realize Harmonious 'Wide-Area Economy'

Editor's Note:—This is the second installment of Nobuo Sasau's essay on the Common War Aims of Japan and Germany. An Economic Study, which won a prize in the recent essay contest sponsored by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society.

(Continued From Yesterday)

III

When we speak of the extension and development of the vital force of race, we have in mind the fact that such a vital force consists of a mass of varying factors at work in all phases of the life of the race. I am not concerned here in examining closely the relative importance of various elements that make up the vital force of a race. To us who question the constitution of the vital force of race, the attitude of those people who explain the relations between the tendencies of world history and various social factors in accordance with formalistic expressions of a relationship under one-sided regulations, is not convincing as such an attitude does not take in account the basic character of an historical phenomenon that moves endlessly and grows incessantly.

When one looks at the basic character of a constantly moving historical phenomenon, one realizes that there exists a relationship governing the various factors of the vital force of a race. Even where there is a clear recognition of the importance of the deciding power possessed by these various factors, it can be safely said that part of what constitutes the vital force of an independent race which forms the lowest stratum and which must perform the important function of giving a direct stimulus to or decisively influencing the existence of the race and the direction of its development, contributes to the extension of the total vital force of the race and, at the same time, determines those economic factors which are amenable to the influence of the will to live of the upper stratum.

Struggled Under Limitations

How races which have, on the one hand, been subjected to the pressure of a constantly-growing population and the necessity of providing for this expanding population, and, on the other hand, have had to struggle under economic limitations set by their poor lands and the inadequacy of the resources at their command, and how they have sought to solve their difficulties, are all matters that present important questions to the student of history. Incidentally even today there is no prospect of an improvement in the position of such races.

The urgency of these questions increased under the Versailles structure which, coming under the influence of the very attractive slogan of racial self-determination put forward by the imperialistic States of America and Britain under the cloak of humanity, gave recognition to the political independence of minority races, especially in southeast Europe, without considering the conditions of their economic independence. The increase in the severity of the world business slump that followed the inauguration of the structure was a further factor in making these questions pressing.

Above all other rising races, Japan, Germany, and Italy which had been permitted to have only a small share in international profits in spite of their vigorous racial will to live and their great capabilities, had to promote the improvement of their position in various fields of activity within the framework of the old world order monopolized and mismanaged by America and Britain. But there was a limit to which these rising races could endure such international injustices.

Subsequently, the Versailles structure upheld by a group of plutocratic States having faith in the maintenance of the status quo, brought about the so-called Geneva international league order and the Washington treaty structure, both based on the same idea that actuated it, and as far as appearances were concerned, these were dominant factors in the world situation following the end of the first World War. These camouflaged structures, immense and skilfully fabricated, began to totter through defects inherent in the framework which was meant to produce a false impression of the structures under the pressure of a new age represented by the rising races.

Considered Impotent

How was it that the Geneva international league order which, according to the principles of world universality and human solidarity, sought to realize its dream of world peace, was found defective to such an extent that it was adjudged impotent after it had failed to meet the natural and legitimate demands of the group of rising races?

How was it that this Geneva order failed to consider and grasp the fundamental tendencies of world history which move and develop constantly, or was without the power to adapt itself to the needs of the situation arising out of the development of world history, and, in the long run, found itself reduced to the status of an imperialistic, camouflaged structure controlled completely by a group of plutocratic States such as America and Britain?

The answers to these questions are to be found by an examination of the fundamental currents of history.

I am interested in inquiring into the basic tendencies of world economy from the point of view mentioned above, to examine the objective causes of the upheavals in the world situation which led to the second World War, and to view economically the true meaning of the Japanese-German Alliance which is based on such tendencies of history.

As is universally known the construction of a new world order, which is the common war object of Japan and Germany, when looked at from an economic angle, means a wide-area economy. Just as is the case in the political and diplomatic fields where it is possible to anticipate the construction of an order based on pan-continentalism in a new sense of the term through stressing the principles of world universality and racialism, or to bring about a change in the conception of international law that we have known in the past, so in the field of economy it is possible to anticipate the rise of new theories based on and responding to changes in the structure of world economy.

Are Forging Ahead

It is but natural that such theories should have been brought forward now. We see a group of States turning on the pivot provided by the principal rising States forging ahead toward the realization, in actual practice, of the idea of a "wide-area economy" which seeks to harmonize to a high degree the world commercialism based on liberalism which once was in vogue, and the narrow economic nationalism which, reacting from the world commercialism, seeks to put the countries of the world under an order based on absolute autarchy.

Therefore, if in an attempt to grasp the essential character of this wide-area economy, one concludes that it consists in the co-ordination and harmonizing of the benefits of international division of labor and the demands for national independence, or that it consists in the stressing and co-ordination of the tendency of economic and technological theories to spread over the world, and the cohesive nature of political demands arising out of the absence of stability in the international situation, one may consider oneself justified in thinking that one has got at the truth of the matter.

The thing I wish to stress here and which I want all to realize is that a purely theoretical explanation of the conception of wide-area economy is not enough. The matters to be noted are the vigorous historical will and creative capacity of rising races in the process of expansion, and the law of the development of the irresistible vital force of races centering about rising races. To understand these matters it is necessary to examine the basic tendencies governing the process of historical change leading to the construction of such wide-area economy in relation to the development of the vital force of rising races, which upholds such tendencies and which provides the motive power for realizing the end, above all, in relation to the process of war necessary to destroy the narrow old order.

So it will be my concern to survey from the standpoint mentioned above, the natural direction of world economy which has grown under conditions arising from racial struggles in modern history, that is to say, the events leading to the establishment of a wide-area economy, for by doing so, I shall be able to make it clear that a wide-area economy is quite different from the imperialistic policy of aggression which has been known in the past and that wide-area economy rests on the principle of an order of co-prosperity based on morality.

Modern economic history teaches us that after Spain and Portugal, which had been active on the seas in order to bring the wealth of the world under their control, came the Netherlands and France, which, in their turn, gave place to Britain. Britain, until recently, dominated the seven seas of the world and made conquests everywhere.

Leaving the United States out of question for awhile, Japan, Germany, and Italy arrived somewhat late on the scene at a time when the world was being divided between countries possessing colonial empires.

(To Be Continued)

NANKING STRESSES AMITY WITH JAPAN

Issues Statement Urging People to Bolster Efforts to Gain Peace in Asia

Domei

NANKING, July 5.—Emphasizing that ever since its participation in the War of Greater East Asia it has been cooperating with Japan for the defeat of the United States and Britain with the aim to realize peace in East Asia, the National Government of China in a statement issued at 5 p.m. today exhorted the people of China to grasp fully the meaning of the present situation and realize the importance of their duty to promote national unity thus to effect the successful consummation of the war for China's complete independence and the stability of East Asia. This declaration was made close on the heels of the statement issued by the Japanese Government at 5 p.m. today clarifying its policy regarding Sino-Japanese relations.

The National Government's statement follows:

"The aim of the National Government in moving its capital to Nanking was to secure peace and the Government's most outstanding task is to establish an independent State and to share with Japan the responsibility of realizing the stability of Greater East Asia.

"Therefore, the National Government joined the war on January 9, 1943 and concluded the Alliance Treaty with Japan in accordance with the principle of establishing an independent State. Moreover, in line with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, it is cooperating with Japan in the task of stabilizing Greater East Asia. Since then, the Government has been devoting its efforts to cooperate with Japan in the military and economic fields. In particular, the maintenance of peace and order in the rear has been the matter to which the Government has given its utmost efforts.

"As the United States and Britain have become active in disturbing our rear by establishing air bases and utilizing the Chungking regime for this purpose, the National Government of China realizes that unless Anglo-American influence is completely removed the peace and order of Greater East Asia cannot be assured. Furthermore, it is cognizant of the fact that the efforts to stabilize the rear are just as important as the fighting at the front.

"In its statement issued today, the Japanese Government again declared that it expects China to perfect further her permanent and friendly relations with Japan in accordance with the Japan-China Alliance Treaty and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. The aim of Japan's military operations is to smash the Anglo-American attempt to invade Greater East Asia.

"The Japanese Government also declared that the Chinese people are Japan's friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not Japan's enemy.

"It is sincerely hoped therefore, that all the people of China will grasp fully the meaning of the current situation, realize their responsibility to promote national unity so as to bring the war to a successful conclusion for the materialization of complete independence for China, and further bolster the nation's strength as an independent State with the ultimate aim of realizing the stability of Greater East Asia."

GUNJIN KAIKAN TO HOLD SERVICES FOR WAR DEAD

Manchou, Chinese, Burmese, Thai Envoys Attending Rites Slated Saturday

The Greater East Asia Bon Festival, sponsored by the Japanese Buddhist Worshippers' Society, will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday to pray for the peaceful repose of the war dead of all countries of Greater East Asia.

The function will be attended by Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Education Minister, Mitsumaro Matsumura, Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, and students from Greater East Asia who are now studying in Japan. Dr. Makoto Nagai will deliver a lecture.

The day's program will include the reading of the sutras, burning of incense, and Japanese dance performances.

Vargas Sees Hoshino

Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, called on Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary, at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m. on Thursday to report on the assumption of his post.

China Affair Anniversary

Outstanding operations and events in connection with the China Affair, since the outbreak of the Lukowkiao Incident on July 7, 1937, which marked the start of the China Affair up to the present, are enumerated as follows:

1937

July 7—Outbreak of the Lukowkiao Incident.

July 10—Decision taken to send Japanese troops to Peking.

July 29—Tungchow massacre.

August 8—Japanese troops enter Peking. The Oyama incident occurs in Shanghai.

August 13—Decision taken to dispatch Japanese Forces to Shanghai.

August 23—Imperial Japanese Forces land in Shanghai.

August 25—Kalgan is occupied by Japanese.

September 2—The "Peking Incident" is named the "China Affair."

September 13—Tatung is occupied by Japanese.

September 24—Japanese Forces enter Paoting.

October 6—Japanese air raid Nanking.

October 10—Shihchiachwang is occupied by Japanese.

October 14—Keihwacheng is captured by Japanese.

October 26—Tazang and Miaochangchen occupied by Japanese Forces.

December 13—Pukow and Nanking are taken by Japanese.

December 14—Provisional Government of China is founded.

December 27—Tsinan falls into Japanese hands.

1938

January 6—Tsingtao is occupied by Japanese.

April 10—A new Government is established in Nanking.

May 19—The fall of Hsuchow.

July 13—Anking is taken by Japanese.

October 12—Japanese Forces at Bias Bay and occupy Sinyang.

October 21—Canton taken by Japanese.

November 18—Wang Ching-wei escapes from Chungking.

1939

February 10—Japanese Forces make surprise-landing on Hainan Island.

March 27—The occupation of Nanchang.

April 18—Lushan is captured.

April 29—Prince Teh is appointed President of the Federated Autonomous Commission of Mengchiang.

May 4—The first air attack by Japanese on Chungking.

June 14—British and French Settlements in Tientsin are closed.

June 21—Japanese land at Swatow.

July 10—Wang Ching-wei issues statement proclaiming severance of relations with Chiang Kai-shek.

September 1—Autonomous Federated Government of Mongolia founded.

September 12—Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China established.

October 9—Wang Ching-wei issues statement declaring the founding of a New China.

November 15—Japanese operations launched in Pakhoi.

November 24—Nanning is captured.

1940

January 24—Wang Ching-wei, Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-shih hold conference at Tientsin.

March 30—The National Government of China returns to Nanking.

April 7—The National Government of China orders its armed forces to stop resistance against Japan.

June 5—Japanese Forces cross the Hanshui River and launch new offensives.

August 18—British troops leave Tientsin.

August 31—Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Adjustment Agreement was signed in Nanking.

September 23—Japanese Forces enter French Indo-China.

October 8—Burma Route reopened by the British. Japanese planes bomb Burma Route for the first time.

November 30—Japan-China Basic Treaty signed. Japan-Manchoukuo-China Declaration of Alliance is concluded.

1941

January 25—Japanese Forces commence a large-scale annihilative operation in Honan area.

February 18—Japanese start to mop-up the enemy in northern Kiangsu Province.

March 1—General Shunroku Hata assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

March 20—Japanese attack enemy in the area to the southwest of the Great Lake.

April 21—Ningpo and Wenchow are captured by Japanese.

May 4—A new operation begins in Anking Province.

May 8—Annihilative campaigns start in Shansi and Honan Provinces.

May 29—The Great Plains campaign completed.

June 16—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in Nanking visits Japan.

July 1—Rural Pacification Movement starts in Nanking.

July 26—Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Agreement is announced.

September 27—Changsha captured by Japanese.

October 2—Japanese launch general offensive in the area around the Yellow River.

December 8—The War of Greater East Asia breaks out. Japan-French Indo-China Military Agreement signed.

December 21—Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance concluded.

1942

January 4—Changsha falls into Japanese hands.

January 19—Japanese Forces march into Burma.

February 15—The fall of Singapore.

May 15—Japanese start a new operation in eastern Chekiang Province.

August 1—The Central Administrative Organ set up in Burma.

December 19—Encirclement operation against the Chungking 4th Army in Hupeh and Honan Provinces completed.

December 24—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China visits Japan.

1943

January 9—The National Government of China declares war on the United States and Great Britain.

February 13—Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces march into the French Settlement at Kwangchow Bay.

March 13—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visits Nanking.

March 30—Japanese concessions in China are returned to the National Government of China.

April 24—The Taihang operation starts. Commander Sun Tien-ying of the Chungking Army surrenders to the Japanese Forces.

May 5—A new campaign is launched near Tungting Lake. Ansiang taken by Japanese.

May 6—General Pang Ping-hsun joins the Nanking Government of China.

May 29—The 1943 spring Taihang operation ends.

July 1—Subhas Chandra Bose establishes a temporary Government of India in Shonan.

July 5—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo visits Thailand.

August 1—Independence of Burma is proclaimed and Burma declares war on America and Britain.

October 21—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind (Free India) established.

October 24—War is declared on America and Britain by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

October 29—Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact signed.

November 2—An offensive drive against the enemy to the west of Tungting Lake launched by Japanese Forces.

December 3—Changteh completely occupied by Japanese.

1944

January 7—Site of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind moves to Burma.

February 4—Vigorous operations are launched on the Indo-Burmese border by Japanese Forces in cooperation with the Indian National Army.

February 23—Japanese Forces penetrate the Indo-Burmese border.

April 25—Chengchow, junction on the Peking-Hankow and Lung-Hai Railway, captured.

May 25—Honan campaign begins. Loyang falls into Japanese hands.

June 18—Changsha taken by Japanese.

June 26—Hengyang airfield wrested from the enemy.

June 26—Japanese Forces reduce Chuchow on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

July 3—Japanese Forces in the South China area start an offensive against the Chungking army.

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CHANGSHA ENJOYS PEACE AND ORDER

Inhabitants Push Reconstruction Work in Collaboration With Japanese Forces

Domei

CHANGSHA, July 6.—Within half a month after its reduction by Japanese Forces, Changsha, which was the headquarters of Hsueh Yueh, Commander of the 9th War Zone, is now undergoing rapid rehabilitation.

Frightened by the swift Japanese advance on Changsha, its inhabitants begin their first evacuation on May 28, which was followed by an official evacuation order on June 1. On June 6, a greater portion of the city inhabitants including its mayor fled from the city. For two weeks after that, until the Japanese occupation of the city on June 18, two divisions of Chungking troops entrenched within the walled city ruthlessly looted the property of its inhabitants.

In sharp contrast to these outrageous acts of Chungking troops, Japanese Forces following their entrance into the walled city nailed on the front gates of all homes "Protect all property from pillage and establish peace and order within the city." From July 1, the inhabitants were allowed to return.

With the former Chief of Police as head of the Vigilance Corps, Changsha is rapidly rehabilitating itself under the war protection of Japanese troops to become New Changsha in the spirit of "Hunan for Hunans."

Medical relief is being extended by Army Clinical Corps headed by Dr. Aoki of the Dojinkai Society. The inhabitants who returned to the city are now amazed to observe the sharp contrast between the disorderly conduct of Chungking troops and the strict discipline of Japanese soldiers.

Raid Sirens to Be Tested

At 8 a.m. and noon on Saturday, July 8, sirens will be blown for test purposes, sounding the precautionary alert, the air raid alarm and alarm lifted signals in the order given at intervals of three minutes each. These signals are solely for test purposes and if sirens are blown at any time other than 8 a.m. or noon, they are to be taken as real alarms and citizens must act accordingly. In such a case, of course, the tests will be cancelled.

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Publisher and Printer ..... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 402, 5857, 5858, 5859, 5903.
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944

Our Enemy in China

The statement issued by the Imperial Japanese Government on Wednesday, coming at a time when the Japanese military operations on the mainland of China are reaching a new pitch of effectiveness, constitutes an important reminder of the aims for which these operations are being carried on. No isolated local campaigns are these operations in China, but an integral part of the common struggle of all freedom-seeking peoples everywhere against the oppressive designs of the United States and Britain.

Japan's great and fundamental aim is, as it always has been, to liberate and stabilize Greater East Asia and to establish a New World Order. To this end, ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has been vigorously fighting America and Britain, who are the arch-enemies of this noble ideal. In this fight Japan has had the cooperation of the various countries and peoples of this region and the close collaboration of gallant allies in Europe. The operations on the China mainland are nothing other than an inseparable part of this great endeavor.

For nowhere have America and Britain more nakedly revealed their designs of aggression and domination than in China. Using the areas under the Chungking regime for their own selfish purposes, the Anglo-Americans are attempting to extend their influence over the entire region of East Asia, not only to wrest back what they have lost through the liberation of this region but to further their policy of economic and political enslavement of other countries and peoples.

But at a time when the war situation in both the East and the West is entering into the crucial decisive stage, the Japanese forces in China have taken the initiative to conduct an extensive offensive. It should be obvious, in the light of the general situation, that the aim of these operations is to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination. Already many of the most important enemy bases have been captured and many of the centers of Anglo-American power in China have been shattered.

The people of China, who stand to be the greatest beneficiaries of these Japanese efforts, are naturally the friends of Japan. Indeed a large proportion of the Chinese people are keenly cognizant of this fact, as witnessed by the cooperative attitude of the National Government of China. For it is clear that the United States and Britain are the enemies not only of Japan but of all East Asia.

By the same token, those who either knowingly or unknowingly favor cooperation with America and Britain are the enemy of East Asia; while those who are opposed to such cooperation, including even those in the armed forces of the Chungking regime, are not our enemy. By making this point clear, the effect of the latest official statement of the Japanese Government will be to enjoin all Chinese who love their own country and who are in earnest in their desire to keep Greater East Asia free to pursue its proper and rightful destiny, to participate vigorously in the common effort to crush the evil designs of the United States and Britain.

Only through such cooperation against the common enemy can the sovereignty and independence of China be safeguarded. And only with the safeguarding of the sovereignty and independence of China can there result the full consummation of the permanent relationship of good neighborliness and friendship between China and Japan on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence, as envisaged by the Japanese-Chinese Pact of Alliance and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations.

The recent statement of the Japanese Government is an emphatic reminder that the desirability of concentrating strictly upon the speedy attainment of this stated goal must ever be undeviatingly held in mind.

Germany's Answer

The effect which Germany's new weapon "V-1", popularly called the dynamite meteor, is having upon England is becoming increasingly evident. After first having tried to minimize its importance, the British authorities are finding it increasingly difficult to hide their consternation despite the strict censorship.

The British press is up in arms over the impotence of the defense forces to cope with these flying bombs and over the evasiveness of the Government concerning the seriousness of the situation. Parliament has grown critical and restive over the continued refusal of Prime Minister Churchill to answer questions concerning this problem, although reportedly he was at last cornered yesterday into taking up this matter before the House of Commons.

The demand of Sir Robert Craigie, former British Ambassador to Japan, for even greater secrecy and more restrictions on neutral diplomats to prevent "leakage" of information concerning the effects of this weapon and the popular cry for retaliation by systematic destruction of undefended German towns the very while some members of Parliament were reported to be asking for the intercession of the Holy See reveal the confused alarm of all sections of the British nation.

But for their desperate plight, the British people have no one but themselves to blame. As Dr. Paul Schmidt, spokesman of the German Foreign Office, pointed out a few days ago, for nine months Germany had protested in vain against the wanton Anglo-American terror bombing of the civilian population in the interior of Germany. For nine months Germany had warned the British leaders that they could not continue with impunity to destroy German towns far from the war areas, devastate German cultural monuments, and kill German civilians.

But these protests and warnings were ignored. In fact, the Anglo-American authorities merely reiterated their fiendish intention to intensify their war against the German civilian population allegedly "to weaken the German morale and thus to shorten the war". The "V-1" is Germany's answer, the answer which the Anglo-Americans courted and invited.

Germany did not want the air war against civilians, re-affirmed Dr. Schmidt, but the enemy willed otherwise.. "Today, the whole of Europe testifies in a most horrible way to the British conception of humanity. One need only compare London with Berlin to understand the hypocrisy of British indignation. The German Government will not listen to British lamentations but only to the weeping of the German women and children who lost their all. The German Government is not interested in true or false British fits of wrath but only in the justified indignation of the German people."

Britain is now only reaping what she sowed.

A Year Ago Today

July 7, 1943

The Imperial Headquarters announced today that in a battle staged in the Solomons on July 5 the Imperial Forces sank three enemy warships of unidentified types. The same announcement also said that in an aerial encounter with the enemy in the same area the Japanese Navy Air Force shot down 10 enemy planes.

* * *

The United States Navy Department today admitted the loss of the light cruiser Helena in the Night Battle of Kula Gulf, in disclosing a portion of the losses in the furious and costly encounter with the Imperial Naval Squadron last Monday night. The Helena was launched in the latter part of August 1938 and commissioned for service the following year. It had a displacement of 10,000 tons and was armed with 15 15.2 centimeter guns, eight 12.7 centimeter and eight four-centimeter anti-aircraft guns and four 4.7 centimeter guns. It also carried four amphibian planes and a peacetime crew of 888 men and officers.

EAST ASIA AND THE WAR OF PRODUCTION

Self-Sufficient Economy Essential for Winning of Conflict

By CHOTARO SAKAIBA

The Greater East Asia economy now in the course of construction in the midst of the hostilities must be properly adjusted in due consideration of the progress of the war situation. The aspects of the War of Greater East Asia have undergone a considerable change since its outbreak because modern warfare has become in nature, one of production as well as of attrition.

In the Greater East Asia economy especially, which depends a great deal on sea transportation, the question of shipping merits very serious attention. In the matter of securing important raw materials, therefore, it is advisable to lay down such plans for the development of resources as a proof against the vicissitudes in the war situation. The "field" for securing the materials essential to the prosecution of the war must accordingly be sought in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and in the existing circumstances, especially in Manchoukuo. It is equally necessary to find the "field" for expanding the production of synthetic materials, as substitutes for those of which we are short of at the present stage of the war, the increased production of such materials being of vital importance.

Permanent Structure Sought

The above contention is by no means based upon immediate trends of war alone. It is backed by a theory founded on the permanent industrial planning of Greater East Asia which calls, first and foremost for the establishment of an autarchical economic structure covering Japan, Manchoukuo and China, with the Southern Regions as complementary units. Further, pluralistic self-sufficient zones are to be established in the different parts of Greater East Asia so that they may be organized into a comprehensive structure covering the whole of Greater East Asia, of which Japan, Manchoukuo and China form the nucleus. In this way, it is proposed that the defense structure of East Asia should be completed. This contention is founded on the following three points:

(1) The need of regional unification. This need conforms to the demand for the concentration of the defense power which is absolutely necessary for the conduct of the present war. It may be considered that Japan may well form the center in this sense, but, in consideration of the other requirements, it is well for Manchoukuo and China which are, comparatively speaking, geographically adapted for unification with Japan, to be made to form, together with Japan, the pivot of the Greater East Asia economy.

(2) The need of nurturing and strengthening the racial power. The problem of nurturing and strengthening the Japanese race as the propelling force of the Greater East Asia economy gains in importance as the war grows in intensity. The development of the racial strength necessarily depends on the increase of population and the superiority of the race, and there is no doubt that, generally speaking, the northern regions are more adapted than the south as the "field" for nurturing and strengthening the Japanese race. Thus, it is to be hoped that the geographical and racial unity of these regions can be best promoted, with the result that the stability of defense power will be ensured.

Independent Economy

(3) The need of independent economy. If it is necessary for Japan, Manchoukuo and China to form the pivot of the Greater East Asia economy, it must be so arranged that they have a self-sufficient economy among them. A stable defense power can hardly be secured by depending on other regions for the supply of foodstuffs and important war materials. Thus, it comes about that Japan, Manchoukuo and China are called upon not only to constitute the kernel of the Greater East Asia economy, geographically and racially, but to form both a zone of self-supply in foodstuffs and an independent economy as regards the essential materials.

As the final issue of the war depends largely on the relative productivity of the warring countries, it is urgent that a sound policy for the development of all resources of East Asia should be framed and executed speedily. At the same time, it is imperative that, while safeguarding the sea routes between Japan and the Southern Regions, there should be a big increase in shipbuilding.

In the Southern Regions, the development of resources and the work of construction must be carried on vigorously and systematically, with important industries concentrated within the zones where the Japanese Forces have the command of the sea and the air. In other words, all important war industries must be placed within the sphere under the efficient protection of the Japanese Forces. The concentration of industries is as important for the defense economy, in certain circumstances, as the dispersal of industries.

American Policy of World Domination

As Evinced in Her War Methods

By JAPONICUS

III

American airmen's callousness to sacred edifices and historic monuments has attracted the attention of the entire world by their bombing of the ancient Monte Cassino Monastery on February 15, 1944. It completely destroyed the world-renowned building and not only the monks but a large number of the refugees who had fled there relying on the sanctity and neutrality of the precincts fell victims. The bombing was effected by the Americans on the pretext that the monastery had been converted by the Germans into "the strongest artillery barrier fortress in the world." Field Marshal General Kesselring, however, categorically denied this charge by stating that there was no German soldier on the premises of Monte Cassino, and his denial was supported by highly credible ecclesiastical witnesses. Bishop Gregorio Dinare Ciscovo testified as follows:

"I, Abbot of Monte Cassino Monastery, Bishop Gregorio Dinare Ciscovo, declare: I certify upon request that no German soldier was or is staying in the Monte Cassino Monastery, February 15, 1944, Gregorio Dinare Ciscovo Abbot de Monte Cassino."

The Administrator of Monte Cassino and the Bishop's Delegate to the Administration Bureau of Monte Cassino also testified:

"Don Nicola Clement, Administrator of the Monte Cassino Abbey, and Don Francisco Salconio, the Bishop's Delegate to the Administration Bureau of the Monte Cassino Diocese, who were rescued in the bombing raid of February 15 in which the entire abbey was destroyed, declare that no German defense installations or troops or war materials of any kind were to be found inside the monastery or in the surroundings. February 16, 1944."

Castel Gandolfo, the Papal residence, was also bombed and more than several hundred civilians, mostly women and children including 17 nuns, are reported to have been killed.

The Apostolic Delegate to the United States, the Most Reverent Amleto Giovanni Ciconusi, issued the following statement, "His Eminence Cardinal Maglice, Secretary of State of His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, has instructed me to state that the recent report appearing in the press and credited to the Allied High Command to the effect that the actual territory of Papal Villa at Castel Gandolfo is 'saturated with Germans, and therefore subject to bombing' is not true. His Eminence declared that no German soldier has been admitted within borders of the neutral Papal Villa and that no German military (installations are?) within it at present."

In view of this sanguinary accumulation of destruction, ruin, and carnage by Americans, the Pope became concerned over the future of Rome and the Vatican, the Cradle of Christendom. In his radio address on June 2, 1944 the Holy Father declared in a most solemn tone, "whoever dares to raise a hand against Rome would be guilty of matricide in the eyes of the civilized world and in the eternal judgement of God." On the other hand, President Roosevelt revealed at the time of bombing of the Monte Cassino Monastery, General Eisenhower's orders issued in December, 1943, to the effect that monuments and cultural and historic shrines were bound to be respected "so far as the war allows", but that "if we were to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our men, then our men's lives count infinitely more." Rather a crude exposition of the American philosophy of military necessity.

All this, however, is thrown into the shade when compared with the large-scale Anglo-American bombing of Hamburg, Berlin, and other innumerable European cities and towns. At first, the Anglo-American High Command mainly concentrated their attacks on military establishments and munitions factories along the Rhine and the Ruhr. But later they extended their objectives to residential quarters and business sections of densely populated cities, for the purpose of terrorizing and demoralizing the civilian population. As if unsatisfied with this reckless mass massacre of civilian population, a number of American airmen seem to have taken delight in shooting passenger trains, peaceful farmers staying in villages or working in fields, and in a number of instances even groups of children going to church in closed formations. Such vandalism naturally gave rise to vehement denunciations by Protestant and Catholic churches. The opinion of neutral countries became highly critical. It heightened popular hate in Germany to such a pitch that lynching of those atrocious American airmen seems to have taken place in Central Germany. It is quite natural, too, that Germany is now pacifying public resentment to some extent through the retaliatory bombing of London and Southern England by her newly-invented dynamite meteors. The hate and resentment of the people affected seem to be so deep and abiding that they would fain see Washington, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco visited with the same destruction and carnage some day. Such is the psychological effect which the savagery of American airmen engendered in the minds of the European people affected.

This ruthless American method seems to have pricked the conscience of a few honest Americans. As if to soothe their conscience, President Roosevelt justified the atrocities by a sophistical argument that the method will shorten the war, and save lives from sufferings in the long run. This strangely reminds one of the famous dictum of Karl Marx: "There is but one way of simplifying, shortening, concentrating the death agony of the old society as well as the bloody labor of the new world's birth, revolutionary Terro." The Rooseveltian theory of ruthlessness like its Marxian prototype may sound nice to the ears, but is after all a doctrine of military necessity in disguise, with the Machiavellian assumption that the oncoming of the "American Century" justifies all inhuman means. The Rooseveltian philosophy, if adopted by both belligerents, would surely demolish the bases of the international law and morality of war, which ultimately rest on a respect for civilian life and property. By the same philosophy the ruthless American methods may, through retaliation and otherwise be extended from the air to the land and sea warfare, and indeed possible even to the treatment of war-prisoners, in case a fear of retaliation ceases to check it. Against such a background of large-scale atrocities adopted as an American policy, it is indeed brazen-faced of Mr. Roosevelt's government to have sent a protest to Japan for the execution by her court martial of American airmen who on April 18, 1942 sportively machine-gunned children in the school ground in Tokyo, and to have tried to spoil Japan's fair name by carrying on propaganda at home and abroad accusing her of the mistreatment of American prisoners.

In view of the above American air-raid methods, again, it strikes us as highly cynical to recollect the famous letter dated September 22, 1937 addressed by Ambassador Grew to the Japanese Government regarding a statement of a Japanese Commander-in-Chief in substance announcing the bombing of military objectives in Nanking, and warning the non-combatants and neutral residents in the vicinity to take adequate measures to avoid such incidental damage as the bombing may necessarily entail. Every argument which Mr. Grew presents in the letter would apply with much greater force to the present American methods of air warfare. And among others the letter declares, "This Government holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to principles of law and humanity."

Certainly, but may one not ask whether the American Government consider that the American bombing of European cities and towns is contrary to the "principles of law and humanity?" Do Japanese and American airmen stand on a different footing in the eyes of the law and humanity? Are American "lives" of infinitely greater value than Italian or German "lives" in the eyes of the law and humanity?

In "The Logis of Modern Physics" says Percy Williams Bridgman: "The true meaning of a term is to be found by observing what a man does with it, not by what he says about it." If so, one naturally doubts what the American Ambassador exactly means by "law and humanity." True, American law has a doctrine which might afford immunity to the American Government for its illegal acts: "The United States can do no wrong." Now Mr. Roosevelt apparently proposes to extend this domestic legal principle to the international arena. This seems to be a fair interpretation. If the interpretation is correct, Roosevelt's mind reflects no more or no less than the psychology and logic of American world domination. And indeed American behavior can be understood only in the light of the psychology of the American policy of world domination and possibly can only be justified by its logic.

The foregoing survey of American behavior regarding war methods in the present war seems to justify the following conclusions:

1. By upholding and practising on a gigantic scale the doctrine of military necessity in the present war, Mr. Roosevelt's government has made titanic efforts to contribute to the ushering in of a regime of the most cruel kind of "totalitarian war" and to the consequent demolition of the international law of war based on chivalry and humanity.

2. Judging from "what she does with it, not by what she says about it," the American ideas on justice, law and humanity are totally different from those ordinarily accepted. These terms are not intended to be of universal and equal application but are to be applied in one way to America and in another way to other Powers. The other countries would entirely miss what America really means when they listen to her eloquent encomia on justice, law, and humanity, unless they bear in mind this American canon of interpretation.

3. The apparently "hypocritical" divergence of America's behavior from her declarations can only be fully realized in the light of the American policy of world domination.

(End)

UNITED STATES, LAND OF PARADOX

Discrimination Prevails Despite Vaunting of Equality

By HIDEO KINOSHITA
(From the Meiho Hyoron)

There are several phrases which stand for America. Among these are: "The Country of the Almighty Dollar," "The Land of Material Abundance," "The Land of Material Civilization," and others. All these either aptly or satirically describe the richness as well as the strength of America.

To this list, there is one more to be added. That is "America, the Land of Paradox." There is nothing more erroneous than to think of America as the land of liberty and equality. The truth is that America is the land wherein all sorts of inequality and suppressed liberty are openly acknowledged. To verify this, it suffices to mention the present status of Negroes, who are supposed to have been freed after the Civil War. The Negroes in America, today, are bona-fide citizens of the country. Yet in many respects, these Negroes are obliged to live under untold discrimination and oppression. They are not permitted to attend the same school with the white folks. Their professional pursuits, too, are greatly restricted. In the Southern States, the Negroes are not allowed to board the same cars with the white people. Even in the ammunition factories, the Negro laborers are segregated. No small wonder, then, that there rises constant social strife in America which professes "to fight to liberate the races of the world."

Non-white people, in addition to the Negroes, encounter considerable discrimination also. The Japanese have gone through a bitter experience in America due to the Anti-Japanese Immigration Laws. In short, in America where the liberty and equality of mankind are shouted from the house-tops, there is the world's greatest discrimination.

American people constantly proclaim their humanitarianism. They claim to have the highest sense of human justice also. But there will be the greatest disillusion if one expects real response of justice or humanity from the American people. This is because in the basic nature of American people, there is a latent and dreadful brutality. One should not forget this fact.

Ordinarily, this brutal nature is well hidden or suppressed behind what we call "good natured" American people. But once an opportunity presents itself, they never fail to show their real nature.

Brutality of Sherman's March

At the time of the Civil War, General William Sherman marched through Georgia, in order to attack the Southern Army from the rear. It is a historical fact that as Sherman's Army marched through that state, untold brutality, both to the Southern soldiers and civilians alike, was committed. Not only were human beings killed without any discernment, but also houses burned and even the trees and forests were turned to ashes as his army marched through. The world had never before seen such cruel and brutal acts which Sherman's army displayed.

Such is the American idea of war, even in a war among their own people! How much more so will they display their cruel and brutal nature in a war against other races and nationalities, has already been shown in the current war. The world already knows many instances. Needless to mention here the "blind bombardment" of European cities by the American aviators. How often the American forces in the Pacific have attacked our hospital ships! Many of our wounded soldiers were run-over by American armored cars in the Guadalcanal battle.

Americans claim that they are fighting to guard democracy and to prevent aggression. Turn a page in American history, one becomes quickly aware that the history of America is nothing but a record of aggression. Their "west-ward movement" of the pioneering period is filled with instances of cruelty and brutality against the American Indians. They grabbed most dishonorably, Texas, California, and sections of the western Pacific coast from their neighbor, Mexico. In fact their war with Mexico was started because they attempted to encroach upon Texas which was then a Mexican territory. James Adams, an American historian, writes in his "Tales of America" regarding the Mexican war, "President Polk demanded of Congress that a war be declared against Mexico because the Mexicans had invaded American territory, because Americans were slaughtered and Americans no longer can stand by quietly." But this was quite contrary to the fact, for shortly prior to his demand for war, President Polk himself had proposed to buy this piece of American territory from Mexico for a sum of $5,000,000.

'Maine' Incident as Excuse

The American-Spanish War which followed, too, was fought on an ambiguous pretense. They waged war against Spain on the pretext that their battleship "Maine" was blown up by Spanish instigation. Through this war, America grabbed the islands of the West Indies and the Philippines. Even in the present war, which though they claim to be a war against aggression, they are out on their program of world conquest.

This paradoxical and dual personality of America can be traced in her history. Namely, the nation itself is only 160-odd years since its founding. It is only in the neighborhood of 400 years since America was discovered. Yet in this vast land, there was not much of culture to speak of in the past. It was like establishing a community in the midst of the wilderness. Of course, one has to admit there was a culture of a sort, of the American Indians prior to the conquest by the white people. But what American people call "culture" today, had very little or no relation to that of the American Indians. It is on this point that the present America is so different from the countries of Europe or those of East Asia.

Though extremely new and young as a nation, she was blessed with various favorable conditions, geographically and materially, to grow up as a new nation in so short a time. America greatly developed and expanded in this brief space of time. And at the dawn of the present century, she became one of the mightiest nations of the world. And through the World War I, and the present World War, she even supersedes the British Empire. Leading some of the minor nations, America has now come to occupy a superior position in the Anti-Axis front. Their history is young and their traditions and culture are almost negligible. But like an ambitious and undiscerning youth, she is now imbued with her ambition to rule the world. America, indeed, can be said to be a nation who does not know her own self.

American "forefathers" all claimed liberty and freedom. They professed to establish an independent nation, free from the "tyrannical rule" of Great Britain. But their real spirit was not actually motivated by such a noble and lofty ideal.

The early Americans waged their conquest of the Indians without mercy. Their westward expansion was nothing but their greediness for more land. If one is to analyze the American-Spirit, or what they call the "Pioncering-Spirit" one is to find nothing less than a self-assertive brutal nature.

Once their country became secure and their nation expanded they readily came to show their own nature. Then the ideals of liberty and freedom were re-coined to express their self-righteousness and conceit. They turn no thought on conditions or principles of others, only do they believe that they alone are right, and have come to impose these ideals upon other races and nations. Their "America First" world idea is a simple manifestation of this practice. Their "pioncering-spirit" is that of aggression. Thus uncomparable brutality is the natural result. America of the present day is the most unbearable selfish nation in the world.

PROPAGANDA METHODS OF ENEMY HIT

Vicious Fabrications Issued to Cover Defeats

Editor's Note:—That America is the home of false propaganda is known the world over. Mr. Shinya Saito, who has been with the Military Press Corps since the early stages of the war, bares witness to the enemy tactics in filling the air waves with vicious war propaganda. The following is an excerpt from his recent account given in the magazine, "Hoso":

For the last three years since May 1942, until March of this year, I have been with the Navy Press Corps. At first, I covered the Aleutian campaign, but within less than a year, I went to the Southern regions, and stayed for a month in Java where I lived among the natives and listened every night to the shortwave broadcasts.

It might be well to add here that the pernicious nature of the enemy's repeated war news, wantonly sent out, tends to have a serious effect on the listeners. Not a word is said of reverses and the radio public is finally led to believe the repeated false reports. If, for instance, a Japanese living in Surabaya were to listen to enemy news concerning enemy advances to Java, he would be able to verify the facts through his own observation or reading, but if he were subject to repeated false broadcasts about the Burma campaign, he would begin to wonder, "perhaps," and then to believe what he hears.

What happened in March of last year when I was attached to an air unit serves as a good example of the insidious nature of enemy war propaganda. It was the middle of the month, when our Wild Eagles raided Port Darwin for about the 30th time. Because it was a periodic raid, our Imperial Headquarters made no special announcements. But the results were as follows: 11 fighter planes downed, including 2 Spitfires P39 and P40, also gasoline tanks set afire in 3 places. As to our losses, just one plane was lost by self-blasting and another landed safely in a friendly base.

But what of the enemy reports? The Southwestern High Command under General MacArthur sent out the following announcement: "A Japanese Naval Air Unit of XX planes (this number was incorrect) raided Port Darwin on the 15th, 14 planes were shot down; our losses included 4 planes." The Wild Eagles burst into laughter at this report but I was dumbfounded. I had watched with my own eyes the safe return of all but one plane of the fighter unit. To have announced the enemy losses as one's own was beyond doubt unthinkable. To have mistaken the number of raiders did not matter, nor the placing of plane losses at 4 instead of 14, but to have boldly announced the shooting down of but one plane as 14 was beyond words. And this was being sent out to neutral nations through radio bulletins and being disseminated as authentic news throughout the world.